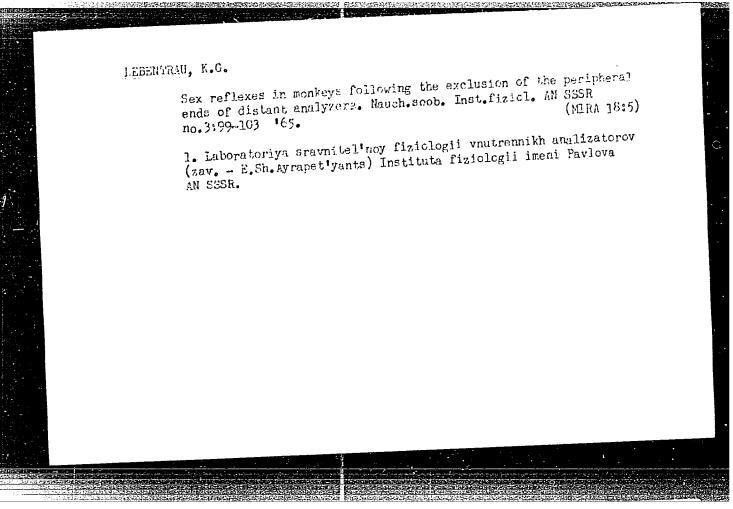
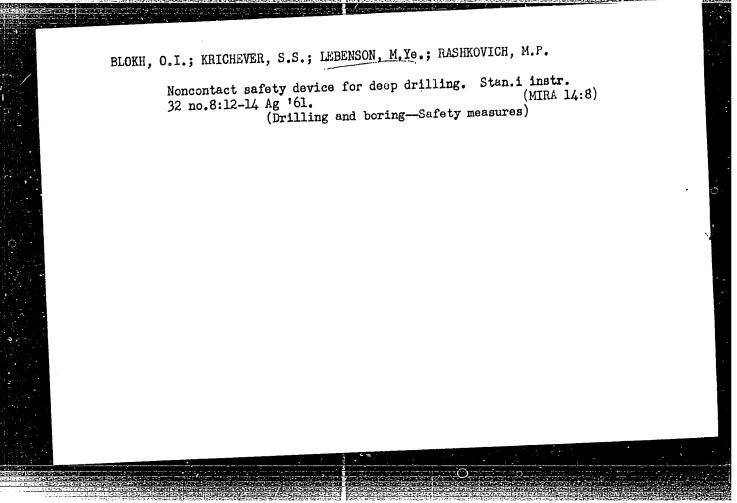


Conditioned motor reflexes in monkeys after exclusion of the peripheral end of the olfactory analysor. Nauch. soob. Inst. fiziol. AN 335R (MIRA 14:10) no.1:41-42 '59. 1. Laboratoriya interoseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zav. - E.Sh. Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR. (CONDITIONED HESPONSE) (OLFACTONY NERVE)

MAGNUS, Rudolf, 1873-1927; EENUA, N.N.[translator]. INTERNITIAL K.G.
[translator]; ATRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., red.; KISLYAKOV, V.A.,
red.

[Equilibrium; an experimental physiological study of the
individual reflexes governing equilibrium of their correlations, and their disorders) listanovka tela; eksperimental'no-fiziologicheekte issledovaniia otdel'nykh opredemental'no-fiziologicheekte issledovaniia otdel'nykh opredemental'nho-fiziologicheekte issledovaniia otdel'nykh opredemental'nho-fiziologicheekte issledovaniia otdel'nykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov, ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov, ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov, ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnykh vlilialushchikh ustanovku tela refleksov,
ikh vzaimnyku





STAROSTENKO, N.T.; SHLYAKHOV, E.N.; DROBINSKIY, I.R.; BONDURYANSKIY, I.P.; VIZITIU, A.F.; SHROYT, I.G.; ZHITAR', V.D.; KOROVINA, T.V.; LEBENZON, N.N.

Botkin's epidemic hepatitis in Moldavia and measures for its control. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.3:33-38 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

l. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii, infektsionnykh bolezney, mikrobiologii, gospital'noy terapii Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent N.A.Testemitsanu), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - dotsent N.N.Yezhov) i Kishinevskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravo-okhraneniya zav. - P.P.Kozishkurt). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.T.Starostenko.

(MOLDAVIA--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

SHLYAKHOV, E.N.; BONDURYANSKIY, I.P.; GROYSMAN, G.M.; OSTAPENKO, M.G.; LITVIK, Ye.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, L.I.; LEHENZON, N.P.; SHPANIR, Ye.I.

Use of gamma globulin for the prevention of infectious hepatitis in pediatric institutions. Trudy Kish.gos.med.inst. 11:101-104 (MIRA 16:2) 160.

1. Otdel epidemiologii Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Kishinevskaya, Bel'tskaya, Orgeyevskaya i Respublikanskaya sanitarnaya epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya. (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

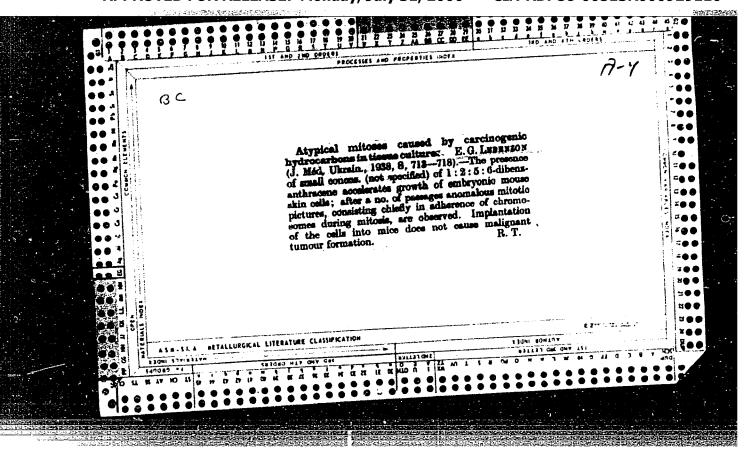
(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

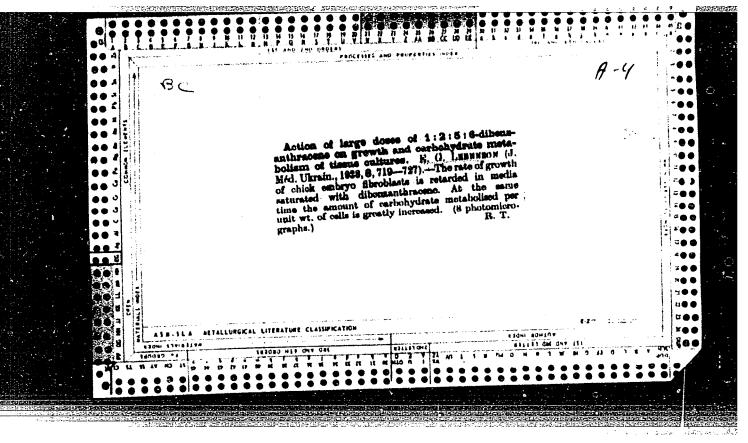
LEBENAON, S. S., Cand Med Sci -- "Clinical epidemiological evaluation of vaccination effectiveness in the control of poliomyelitis in the city of Novosibirsk in 1957-1958."

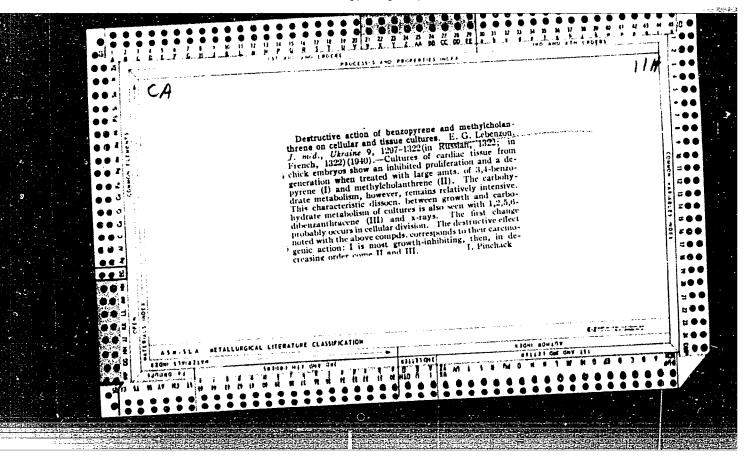
Novosibirsk, 1961. (Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL, 3-61, 262)

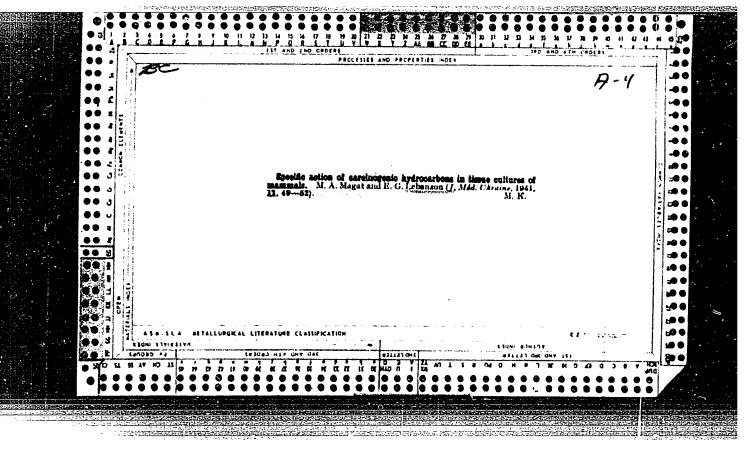
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0009291100

- 484 -









LEBENZON, YE. G.

Tumors

Sarcomatous modification of the stroma in the transplant of the adenocarcinoma of mic.

Medych. zhur. 20, No. 4, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

LEBENZON, E. G. and GLINSKIY, I. A.

"Changes in Cancer Epithelium in Explants of Mammary Glands of Mice Highly Susceptible to Cancer".

Uch. Zap Kiyevsk. N. -I. Rentgeno-radiol. I onkol. In-ta, No. 4, pp 83-89, 1953.

During the growth of the epithelium spontaneous mammary gland cancer of mouse A and of transplantates of this cancer, the authors observed the formation of a peculiar membrane located in several layers and combined with the cellular connections. During the rapid growth of the epithelial membrane, foci of cellular differentiation were encountered in the area of growth. Along with the large, clear, round cells, smaller cells and elongated, highly colored elements — "dark cells" —— appeared in these foci. Peculiar buds consisting of three kinds of cells were both changes in the inherent properties of tumors under the influence of the environment and differentiations leading to the diminishing of malignancy.

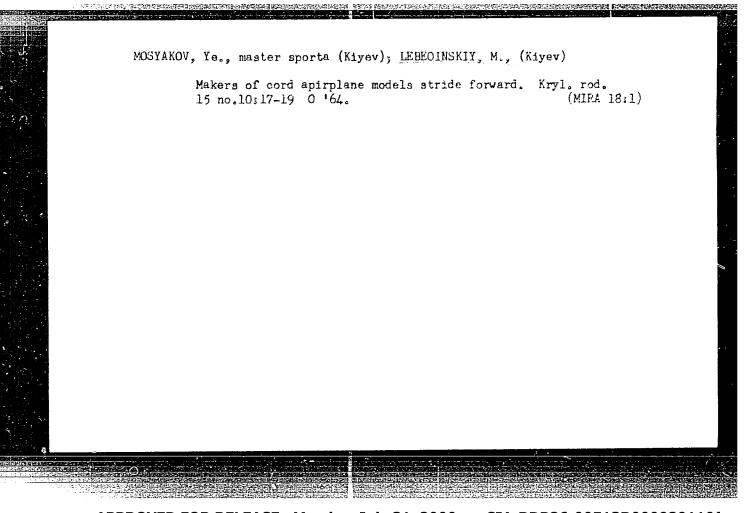
SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

(RZhBiol, No. 10, 1953)

LEBENZON, YE. G., SEMENOVA, A.M., YEGOROVA, M.A.

"The Action of Radioactive Tele-irradiation (with Radio-cobalt and X-rays) on the growth of Intertwined (Grafted) Tumors" p. 212, in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and T.T. SHEVCHENKO, publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

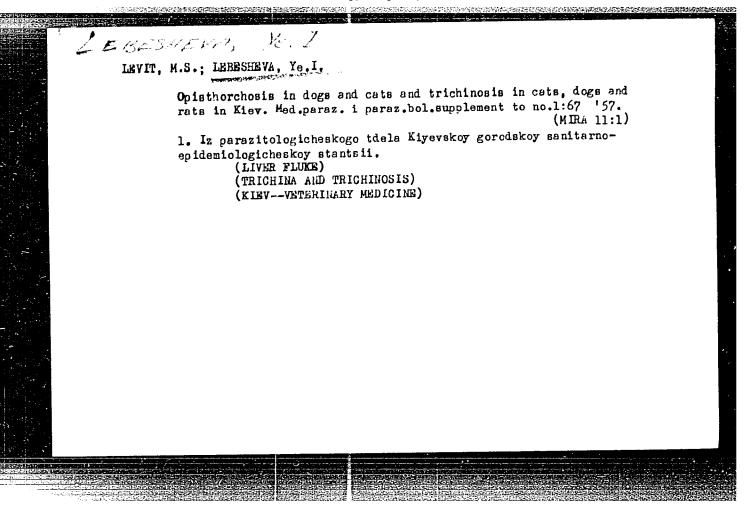
So: 1100235

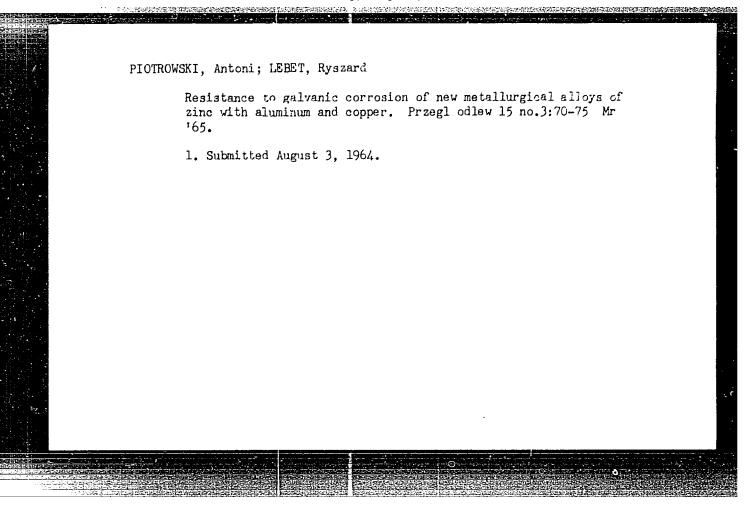


LEBEREKHT, G.

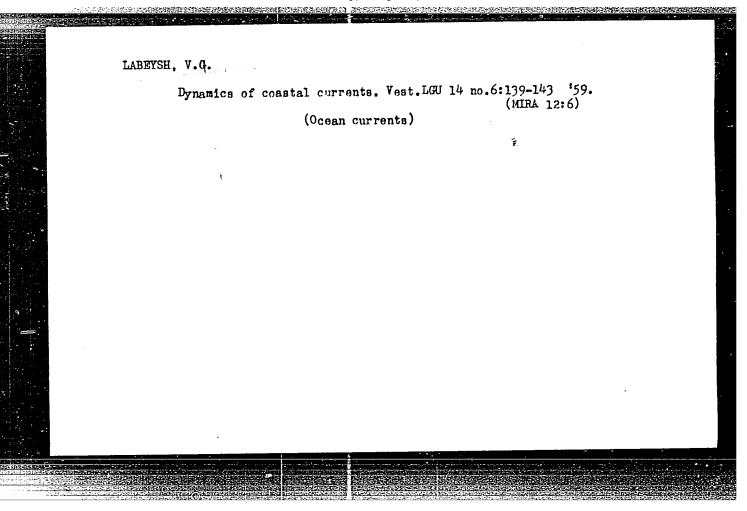
35338. Gaz iz Kokhtla-Tarve. (O Stroitel'stve Gazoslantsevogo Zavoda Ocherk) Estoniya, Kn. 2, 1949, S. 171-84

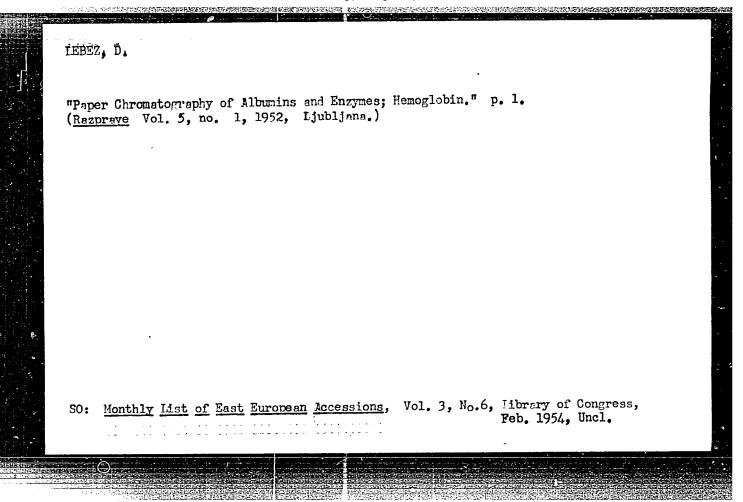
SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

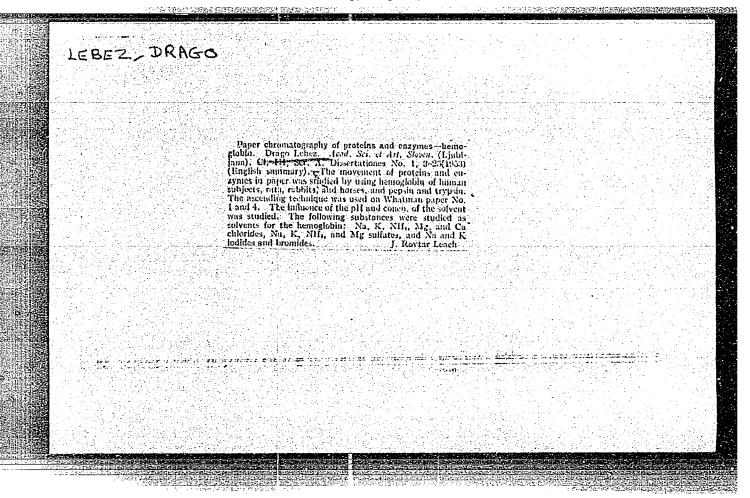


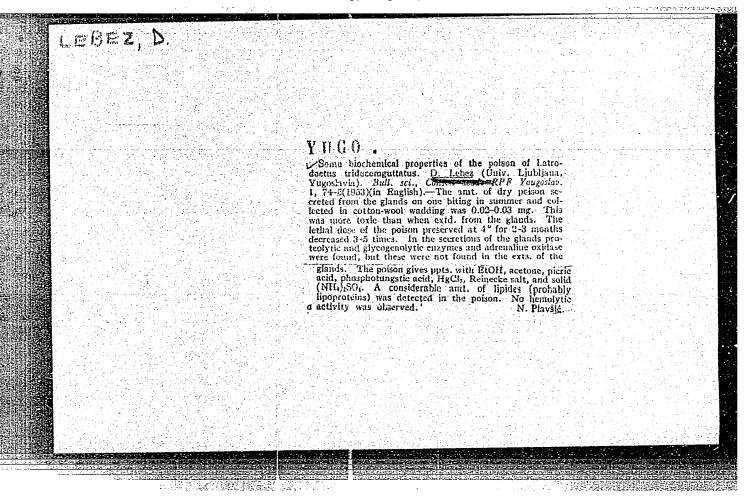


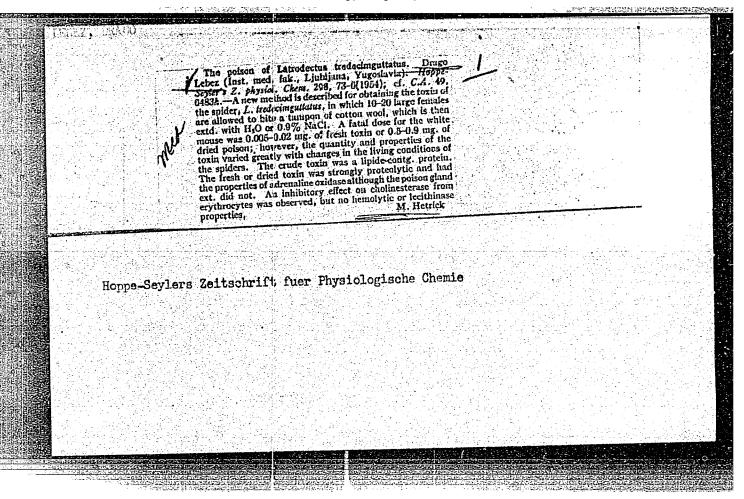
Role of polyene fatty acids derived from oleic acids; they are essential and not indespensable. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 16 no.3/4:295-298 Ap '62. 1. Centre Nationale de Recherche du Cancer, Villejuif, Paris. (FATTY ACIDS)

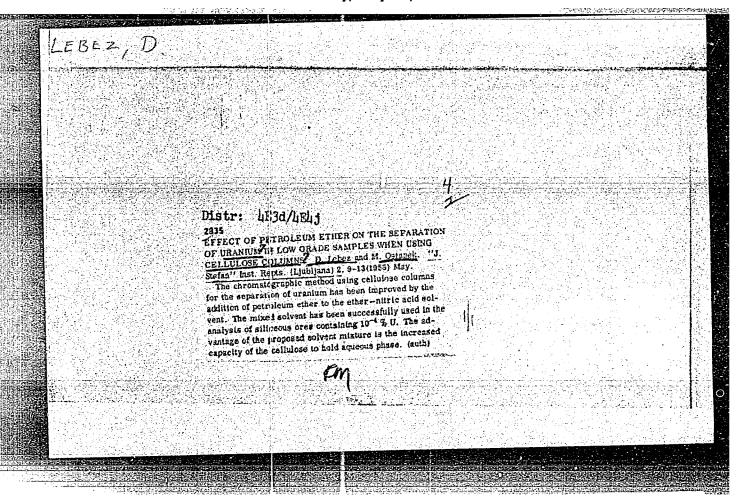


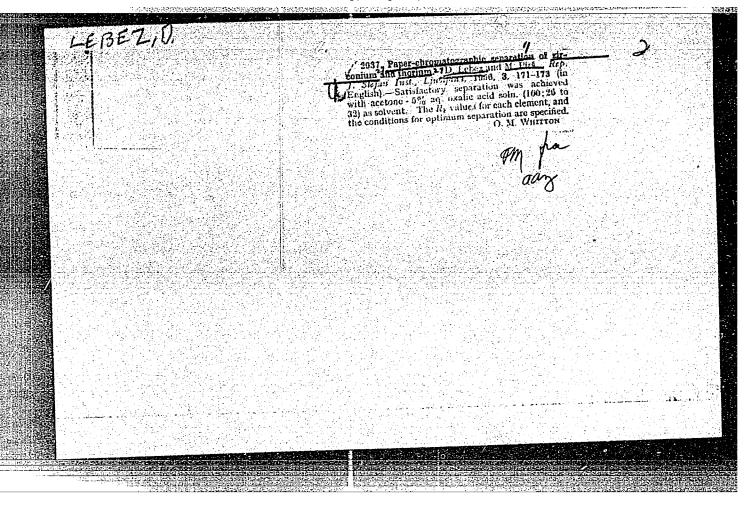




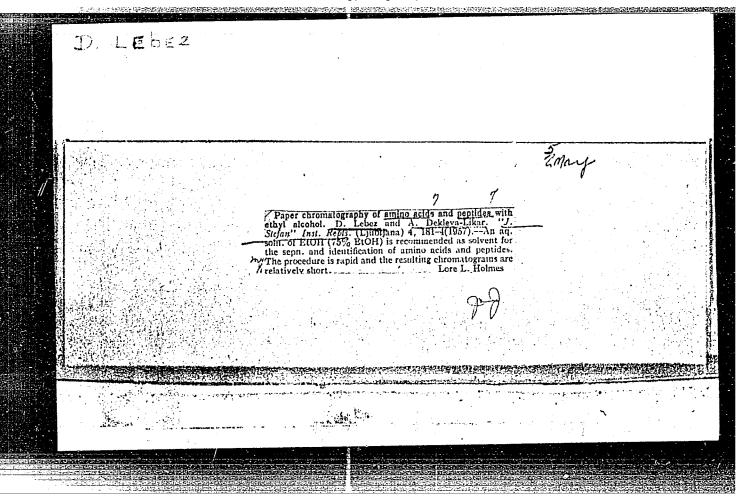








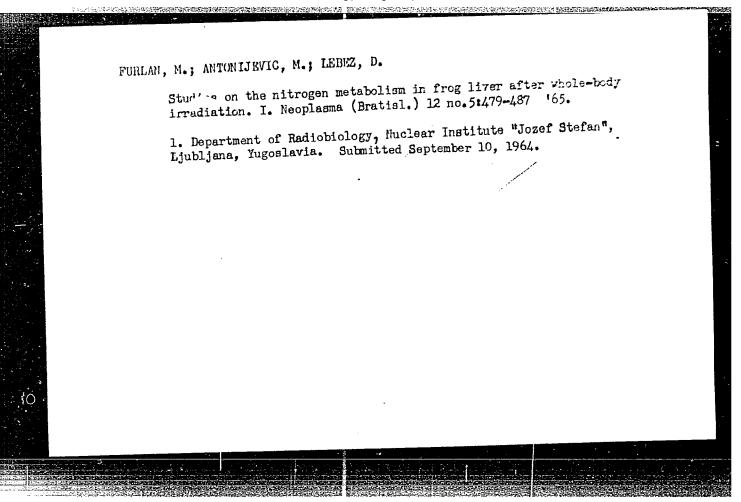
VALENTINCIC, M.; LEBEZ, D.; VOZELJ, M. Jakobstahl complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen. Acta med. iugosl. 10 no.1:50-58 1956. 1. Department of Serology, Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Ljublijana. (COMPLEMENT fixation with cardiolipin antigen in diag. of syphilis, Jacobsthal technic.) (CARDIOLIPIN antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis, Jacobsthal technic) (SYPHILIS, diag. complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen, Jacobsthal technic) (ANTIGENS cardiolipin antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis, Jacobsthal technic)



FURIAN, M.; ANTONIJEVIC, M.; LEREZ, D.

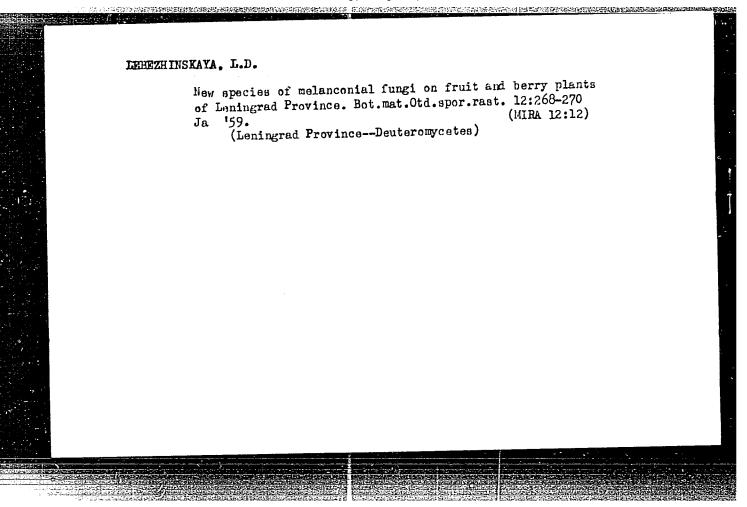
Paper-chromatographic analysis of the nitrogen compounds excreted by the livers of irradiated frogs. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:12 F-Ap 162.

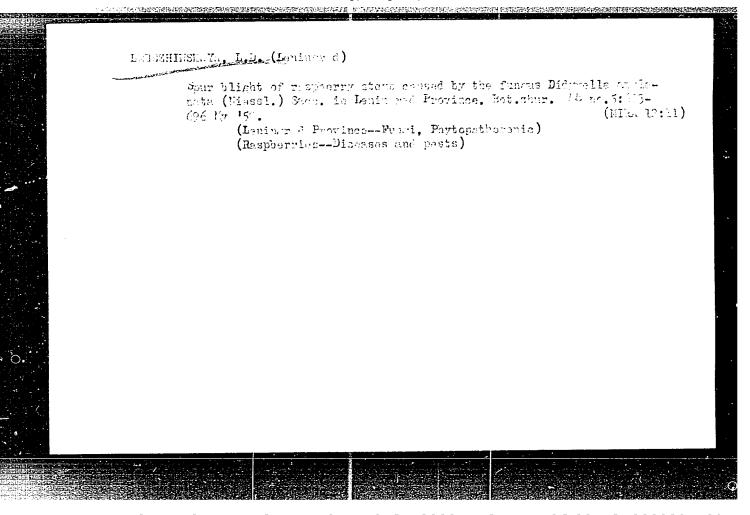
1. Institut "J. Stefan," Ljubljana.

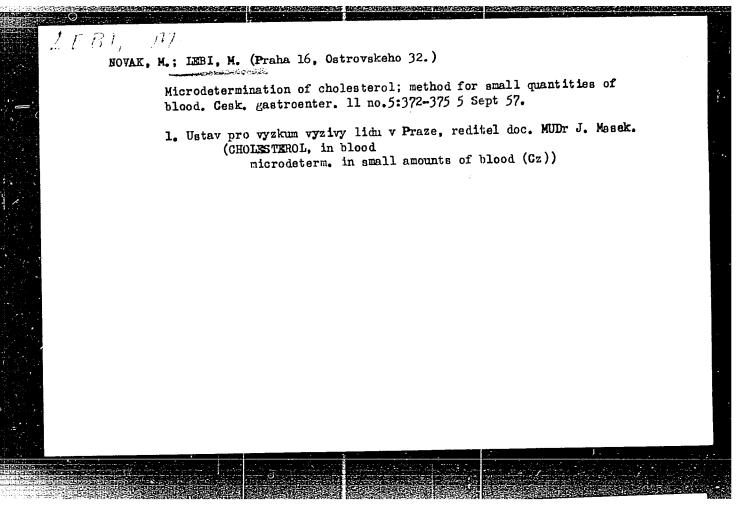


LEBILHINSKAYA, L. D.: "Mycoflora of the fruit and berry crops of Leningrad Oblast." Acad Sci USSR. Botanical Inst imeni V. L. Komarov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow







ں ہیں۔ 18.1200 SOV/125-60-1-3/18 18(7) Lebiga, V.A. AUTHOR: The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Auto-TITLE: matic Welding Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 1, pp 21-26 PERIODICAL: (USSR) This is a detailed description of experiments on automatic welding under flux using ultrasound to ABSTRACT: improve weld quality. They were conducted under the guidance of Candidate of Technical Sciences B.A. Movchan. The results are subject to confirmation. The source of electric oscillations was a supersonic frequency tube-oscillator (designed by Engisonic frequency tube_oscillator (designed by Englineer Yu.M. Taran) which produces 7,000 watts in the frequency range of 10 to 50 kilocycles. A detailed description of the oscillator is given. Experiments were conducted with samples of "BrKh" bronze, low-Card 1/4

67860 SOV/125-60-1-3/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

carbon "St3" steel, and "IKh18N9" steel with a nickel content of up to 12%. The supersonic oscillator was attached to the welding head of the automatic machine so that the waveguide, immersed in the pool, could follow the arc at a distance of 15 to 19-mm. The weld structures obtained with and without the aid of ultrasound are shown in macro and micro-photographs. Mechanical tests of the bronze samples showed no significant difference between the welds produced by both methods. The experiments with "St.3" steel showed that the column structure of the weld could be eliminated only when the waveguide was immersed in the pool. The decrease in the columnar structure of the weld on "1Kh18N9" austenite steel is of practical interest. In this case the ultrasound was introduced into the pool through the filler wire. The arrangement is described and illustrated (Figure 3). I.I.

Card 2/4

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

67860

SOV/125-60-1-3/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

Teumin /Ref 17 and other investigators have shown that the effect of ultrasound greatly decreases at accelerated rates of solidification. It can be assumed that in order to obtain the same ultrasonic effect at different rates of solidification, it is necessary to step up the ultrasonic power as the rate of crystallization increases. Experiments were also conducted on 100 mm thick medium-alloyed structural steel. Figure 5 shows the macrostructure of the weld. Column structure was eliminated in that part of the weld where ultrasound was used. The experiments have shown that ultrasound can be successfully used to influence the crystallization process of the molten pool, and that a power of 1 kilowatt is sufficient to eliminate column structure during down-hand welding. A power of 2 kilowatts is sufficient for electroslag welding. There are 10 photographs and 2 Sviet references.

Card 3/4

67860

SOV/125-60-1-3/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

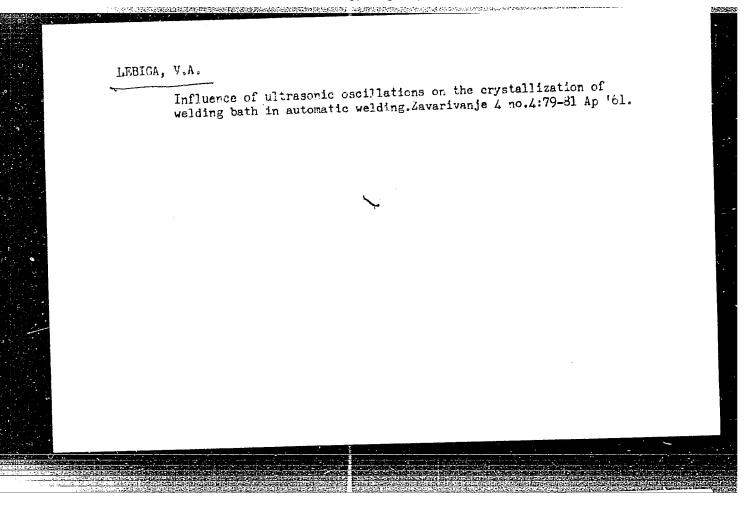
ASSOCIATION:

Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektro-svarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UKTSSR).

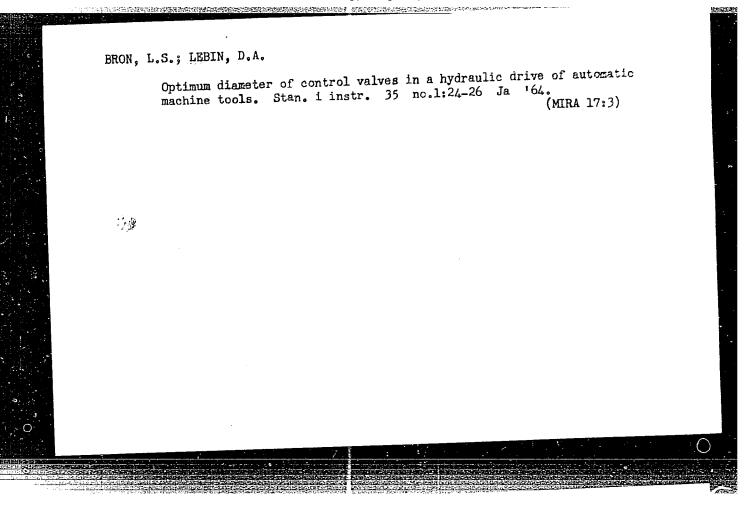
SUBMITTED:

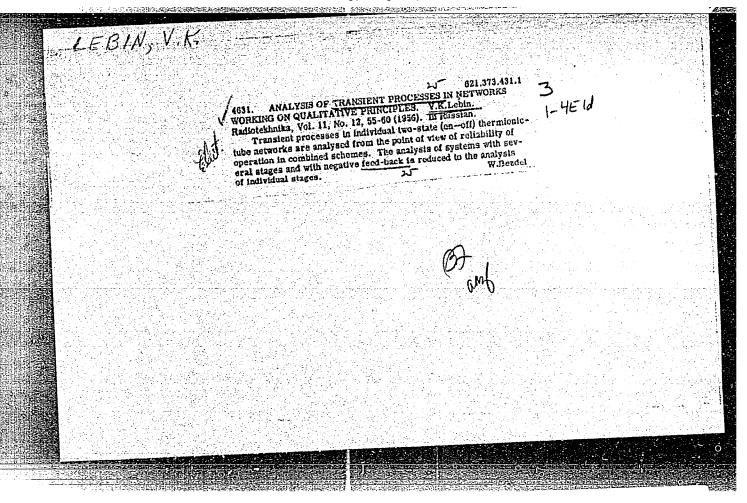
September 22, 1959

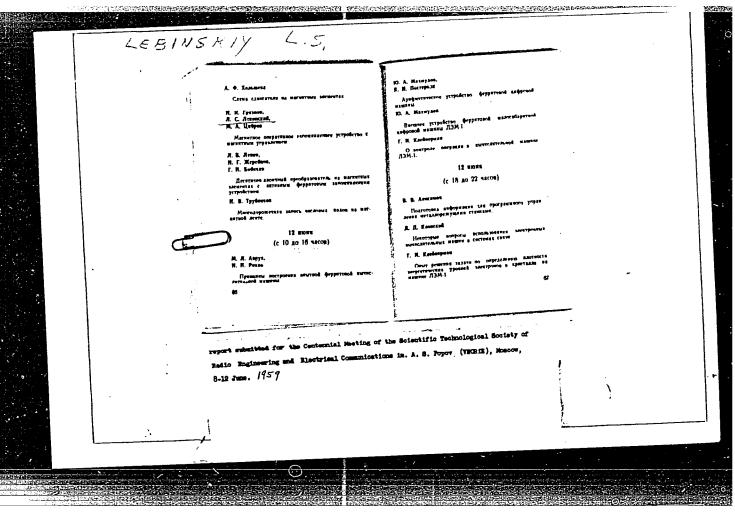
Card 4/4

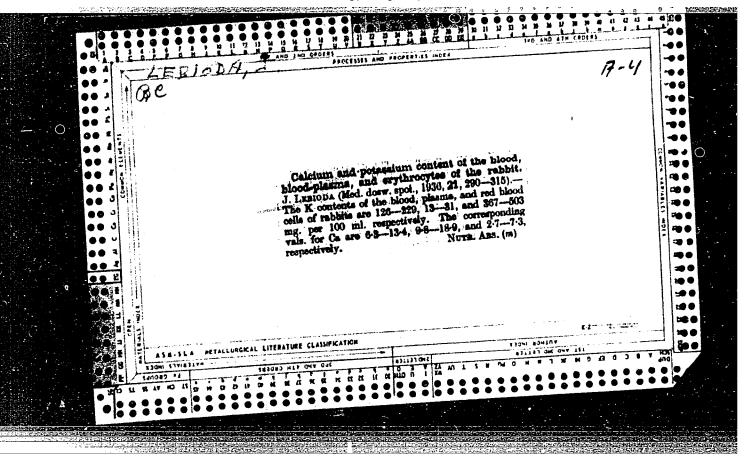


。	ERR
L 13647-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HM	
ACC NR: AP6002586 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0081/0081	
INVENTOR: Rossoshinskiy, A. A.; Tabelev, V. D.; Lebiga, V. A.	
ORG: none	
TITLE: Method of pressure welding dissimilar metals. Class 49.	
No. 176788 [announced by the Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)]	
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 81	
TOPIC TAGS: welding, metal welding, dissimilar metal welding, pressure	
welding	
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for pressure	
welding dissimilar metals with the use of an insert consisting of salt or oxide of a third metal which is reduced during heating. To	
demonstrated quality in microparts, the heating, reduction of the third	
metal, and cooling are carried out with hot ionized hydrogen or its mixture with inert gases. The weld joint is cooled by the same cold	
mixture.	
SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ ATD PRESS: 4/86	
300 0000.	
Card 1/1 HU UDC; 621.791.12	
2	
	300 A 7



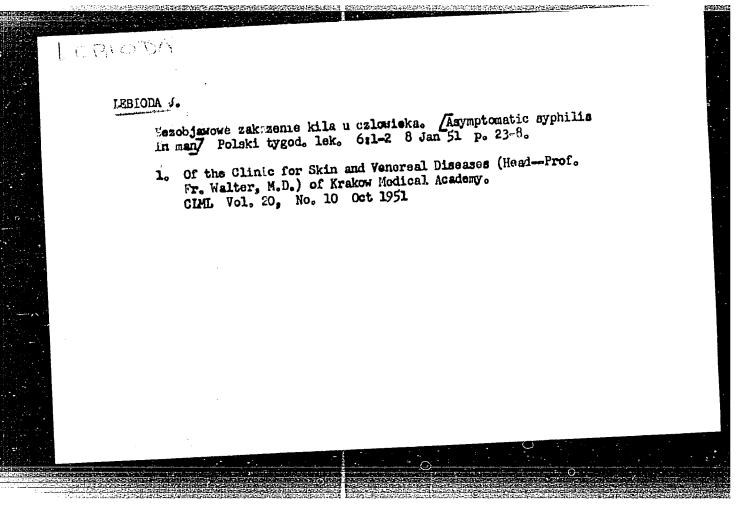


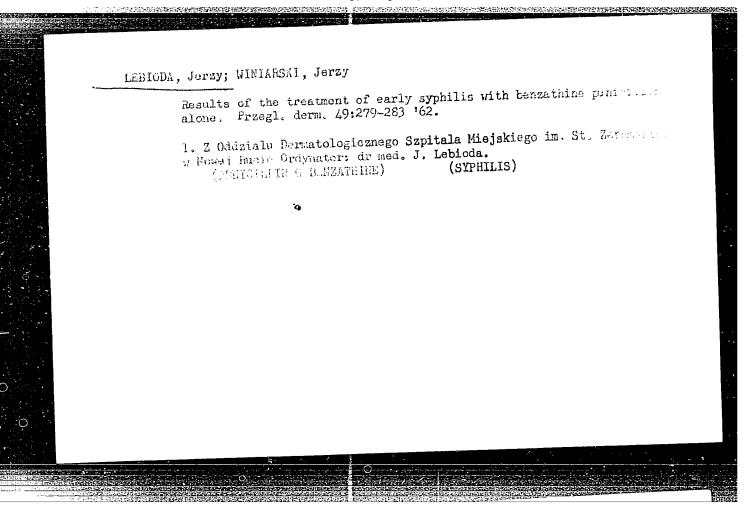




New manifestation in syphilology or the so-called ping-pong syphilis. Polski tygod.lek. 5 no.27-28:1064-1068 10 July 50. (CIML 20:5)

1. Of the Dermatological Clinic of Jagiellonski University (Head-Prof.F.Walter), Krakow, and of the Consultation Station for Skin and Venereal Diseases of the Second Municipal Health Center in Krakow (Head--Jerzy Lebioda, M.D.).



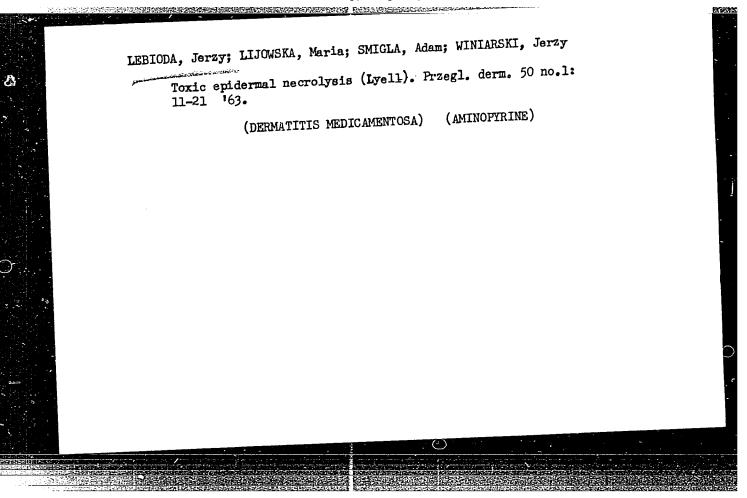


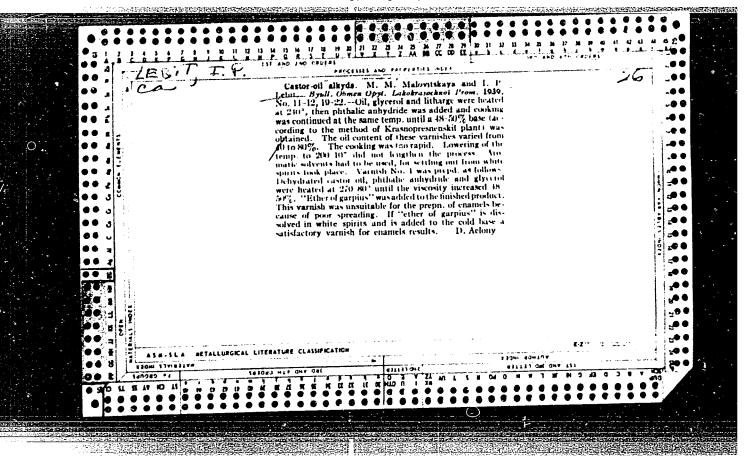
Attempts at solving some problems concerning syphilis in Opole district.

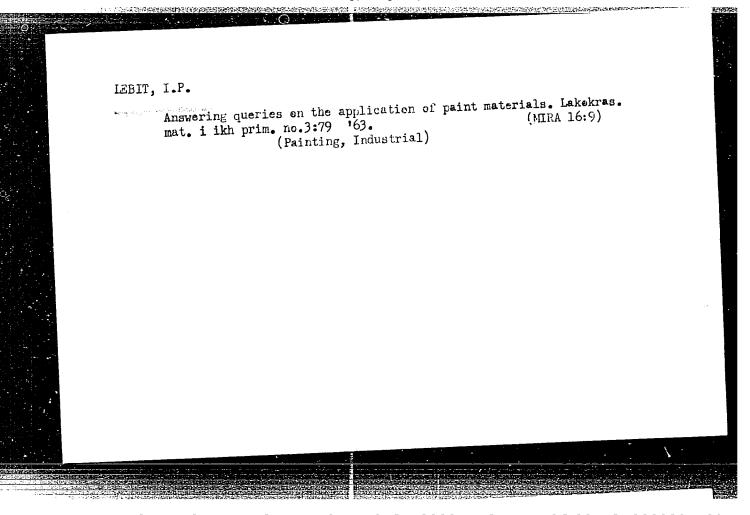
Przegl. derm. 49 no.6:545-957 '62.

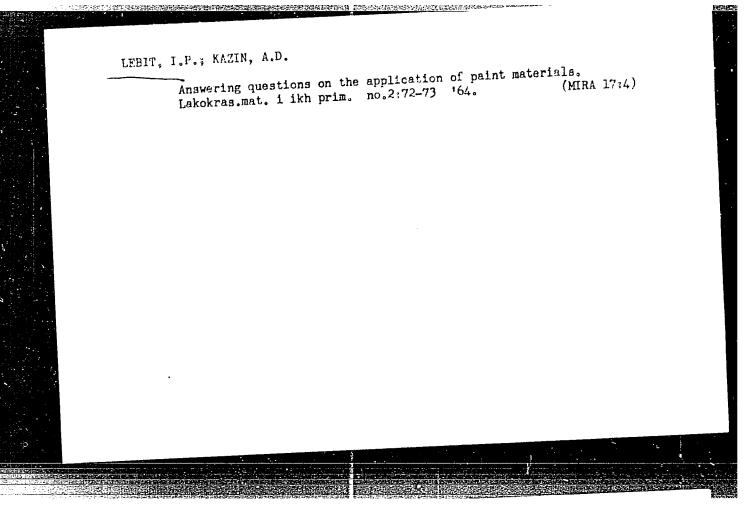
1. Z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Skorno-Wenerologicznej w Opolu Dyrektor:
lek. D. Jastrzebska Specjalista wojewodzki: dr med. J. Lebloda.

(SYPHILIS)









"The Effect of Certain Cardiovascular Agents on the Velocity of the Bloodstream, Pulse, Arterial Pressure, and Respiration." Cand Med Sci, Kirgiz State Medical Inst, Frunze, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

LEBIZCV, F. P.

M 2/50T5

USSR/Agriculture - Ereeding Fertilization, Heterospermic

Mar/A_r 49

"Effectiveness of Heterosperaic Fertilization of Farm Animals," Prof S. G. Davydov, N. P. Libizov, Cand Agr Sci, Sci Res Lab for Farm Animal Breeding, Leningrad-Pushkin, 5 pp

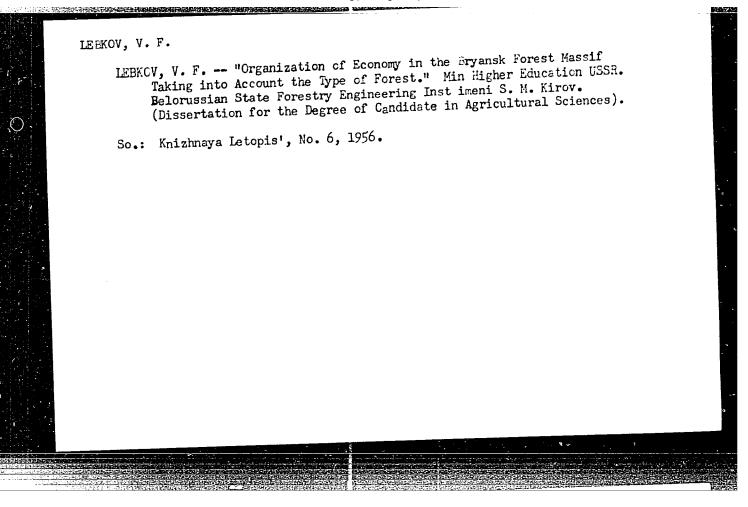
"Agrobiol" No 2

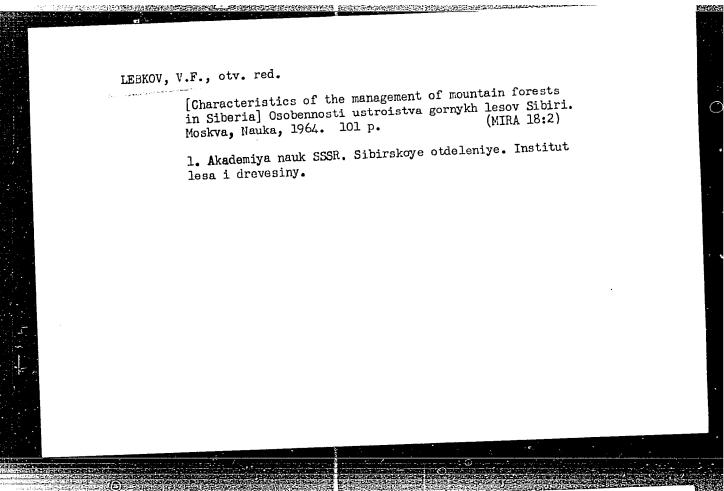
Studies by Pinkus, Sokolovskaya, Solovey, and others, and experiments tabulated at various kolkhozes in serving one sow with two hogs prove advantages of heterospermic fertilization both in effectiveness and in quality of the offspring, e.g., greater average weight. Although previous results have been negative, it is possible that additional stimulation contributes to additional ovulation.

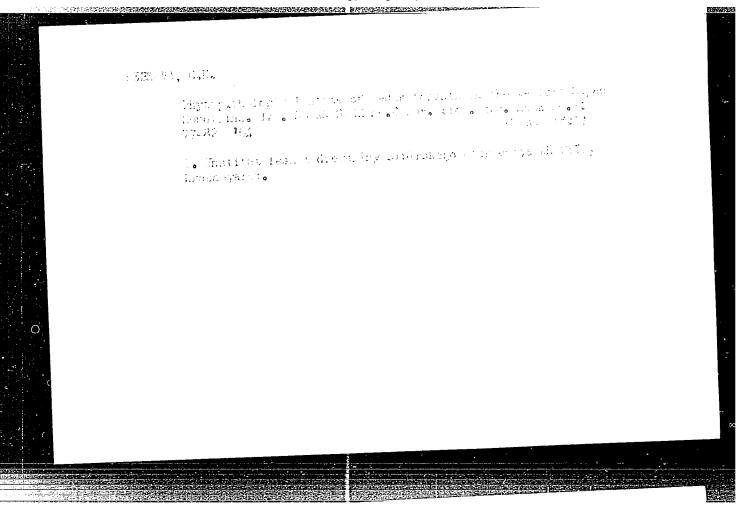
PA 2/50T5

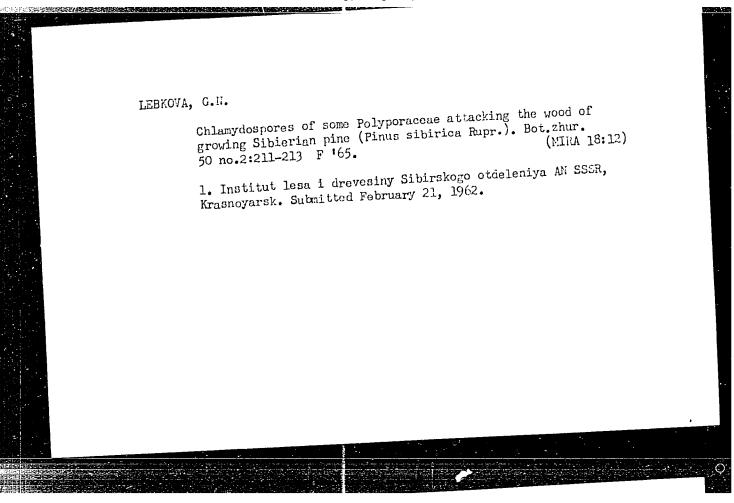
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110









5/139/62/000/004/004/018 E032/E314

Sokolov, L.S. and Lebkova, I.N.

Application of the complex square-well potential AUTHORS: TITLE:

to the description of elastic scattering of 1 to

40 MeV protons on He

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, PERIODICAL:

no. 4, 1962, 62 - 65.

The potential employed is of the form $V = V_0 + iW_0$ and V = c/r for $r \leq R$ and r > R, respectively, where $R = r_0 A^{1/3}$ is the proton-nucleus interaction radius, r is the radial distance from the centre of the nucleus, A is the mass number of the target nucleus and Vo, Wo, ro constants. The clastic differential cross-sections were computed as described by D.M. Chase and F. Rohrlich (Phys. Rev., 94, 81, 1954) and elastic scattering through the compound nucleus was taken into account, as described by V.E. Weisskopf et al (Phys. Rev., 96, 448, 1954). At 7.5 MeV proton energy a Card 1/2

S/139/62/000/004/004/018 E032/E314

Application of

reasonable fit of experimental data is obtained with $V_0 = -42 \text{ MeV}$, $W_0 = -3 \text{ MeV}$ and $r_0 = 1.45 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}$. However, other combinations of parameters are also possible, although the fit is not so good. Agreement between theory and experiment at higher energies improves up to about 18 MeV but beyond this energy no reasonable agreement could be obtained. Thus, the above model seems to apply only between 6 and 18 MeV. The discrepancy between calculations and experimental data can be explained by direct interactions which occur above 18 MeV and resonance scattering which became important below 6 MeV. The general conclusion is that in the above energy range the best fit was obtained with V_0 between -32 and -42 MeV and

Wo between -5 and -3 MeV. All the numerical calculations were carried out on the "Ural" computer.

ASSOCIATION: NII pri Tomskom politekhnicheskom institute imeni

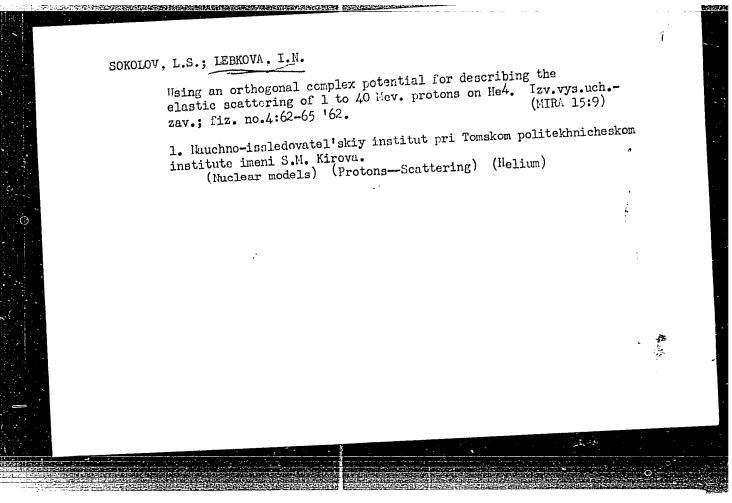
S.M. Kirova(NII of Tomsk Polytechnical Institute

imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED:

March 2, 1961

Card 2/2



USSR/General Biology - Individual Development.

B-4

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 66713

Author

: Lebkova, N.P.

Inst

: AN SSSR

Title

: Stimulation of the Transition Into the Spawning Stage of

Male and Female Fresh Water Lampreys (Lampetra Fluviatilis).

Orig Fub

: Dokl. AN SSR, 1956, 109, No 2, 411-412.

Abstract

: For the first time the spawning of fresh water lamprey was

accomplished by the method of hypophysis injections.

Upon a cutaneous introduction of hypophysis into two male and one female lamprey, a flow of sex products was produced in April, i.e., two months prior to the normal spawning time. The eggs were artificially fertilized; ~ 30% of them did divide but their development did not pass the

blastula state.

Card 1/1

LEBKOVA, N. P., Cand Biol Sci - (digs) "Certain peculiarities in the development of the river-lamprey (Petromyzon fluviatilis kxxxx L.) photoreceptor organs." Mos, 1958. 18 pp. (Mos State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Biol-Soil Faculty), 100 copies. (KL. 9-58, 116)

- 47 -

20 -118-4-61/61 Lebkova, N. P. AUTHOR:

The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to TITLE:

Certain Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology (Razvitiye glaza minogi v svyazi s nekotorymi

osobennostyami yeye ekologii)

Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 845-848 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

As to the structure of the eye of the lamprey there are two opinions diametrically opposed to each other: some ABSTRACT: scientists think that it is a reduced organ (references

6-8,11), others (references 5, 7, 9, 10) think that it is a normally developed organ of sight which is still more primitive as to several characteristic features than in the higher vertebrates. The author watched the perfect genesis of the organ of the lateral eyes under consideration of the changing habitat in about 300 individuals of Lampetra fluviatilis. As is well known the lamprey larvae live for

3 to 5 years dug in the mud. Thus they twice change their environment which must be of certain influence on the

development of the eyes. A newly hatched lamprey larva shows

Card 1/4

The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to 20-118-4-61/61 Certain Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology

on the sides of its head small lighter spots which represent the dispositions of the eyes (figure 1a). They remain visible for 30 to 40 days until the larva has reached 1-1,5 centimeters of length. Older larvae living in the mud do not show any eyes, not even when seen through a magnifying glass (figure 2a). Grown-up lampreys possess fully developed eyes (figure 3a). Thus some kind of disappearance of the organ as yet perceptible takes place, and its reappearance after the metamorphosis. In histological preparatories it was found that the eye of a young lamprey larva keeps a cystoid shape for a very long time (about 2 months) without showing any symptoms of a transformation into an eyecup. A detailed description of the structure is given (figure 1b) and compared with the structure of the eye of a three-year old larva (figure 2b). As to its morphological structure the eye of a young larva is an operating light-sensitive organ. The thickening of the integument above the eye of the older larva and the deformation of the eye form a direct adaption and protection against the penetration of the light even if it is only dim into the ventral part of the eye. The lack of pigment

Card 2/4

20-118-4-61/61 The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to Certain Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology

> in this part is obviously connected with a small protecting muscle fold above the eye. There is no such fold in the eye of the grown-up animal (figure 3b). The eye is then an organ of full value which is capable of receiving light in water environment. The weak development of the sclera is no symptom of reduction as many authors think (references 6, 9, 12) but a consequence of the insufficient mobility of the lateral eye in the eye socket. Thus the author could not notice any regressive symptom in any stage of the development of the lateral eye of the lamprey. These eyes must be regarded as organs of sight of full value, and the opinion that they are reduced organs should be dropped for good. There are 3 figures, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

Card 3/4

20-118-4-61/61

The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to Certain Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology

PRESENTED:

August 12, 1957, by I. I. Shmal' Gauzen, Member of the AS

USSR

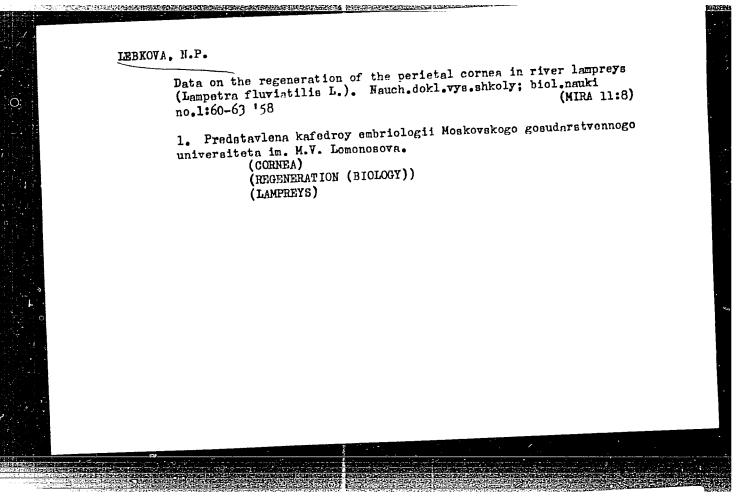
SUBMITTED:

August 12, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 4/4



sov/20-129-6-63/69 Zherebchenko, P. G., Krasnykh, I. G., 17 (10) Lebkova, N. P., Yarmonenko, S. P. AUTHORS: The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the Course and Result of the Radiation Disease TITLE: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1427 - 1429 PERIODICAL: The transplantation of the bone marrow of a donor is difficult. (USSR) Since the sensitivity of individual organs to radiation can be reduced by local asphyxia caused in these organs, the authors ABSTRACT: tied up the hind legs of test animals. If the lower third of the upper thigh is tied up, complete hemostasia and, consequently, hypoxia occurs in all lower parts, even in the bone marrow of the lower leg. 263 white rats and 503 white mice were investigated. They were exposed to total irradiation of 700, 750, and 800 r (intensity of doses: 49 and 32 r per minute, respectively). A round rubber band was used as a tourniquet which was applied before irradiation and taken off immediately after irradiation. The tourniquet proved to be favorable for the course and results of the radiation damage in all experiments (Table 1). Card 1/3

The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the 50V/20-129-6-63/69 Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

40-80% of the mice of the test groups were still alive on the twelfth day (doses: 700-750 r) whereas all control animals died on the 8th - 10th day. Only 10-50% of the mice were alive on the 30th day. The average life period of the test animals was considerably longer than that of the control mice. The results with rats were similar. The fact whether one or two legs had been tied up was not essential for the surviving of test animals. Novocaine was locally used in order to eliminate the effect of functional shifts due to the pain reaction in applying the tourniquet. The effect of asphyxia was not reduced by this. This effect was determined by counting the degeneratively changed nuclei and the mitotic index on total preparations of mice and the micronecrotic centers of rats (according to M. N. Meyseli, Ref 18). Figure 1 shows that local asphyxia considerably decreases the degeneration of the cells of the irradiated bone marrow, and considerably increases their mitotic activity. Rats had about 65% of micronecrotic centers less than the control animals (3 hours after irradiation). Local asphyxia of the bone marrow had no considerable effect on the intensity of leucopenia. The lower degree of bone-marrow injury is probably due to the

Card 2/3

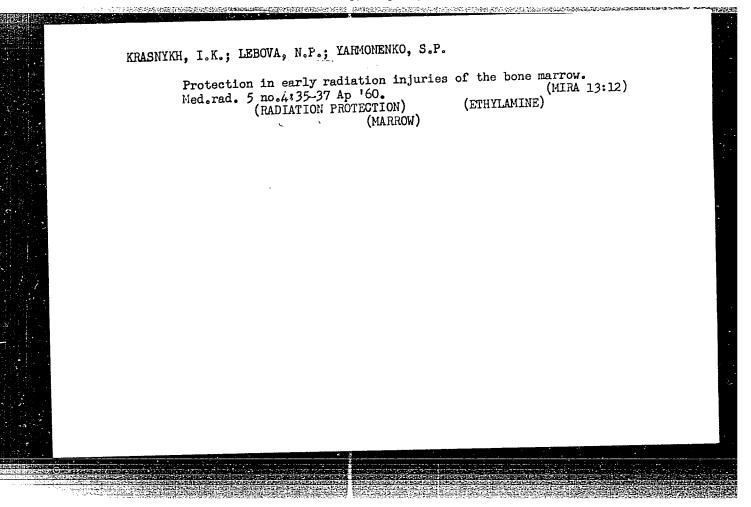
The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the SOV/20-129-6-63/69 Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

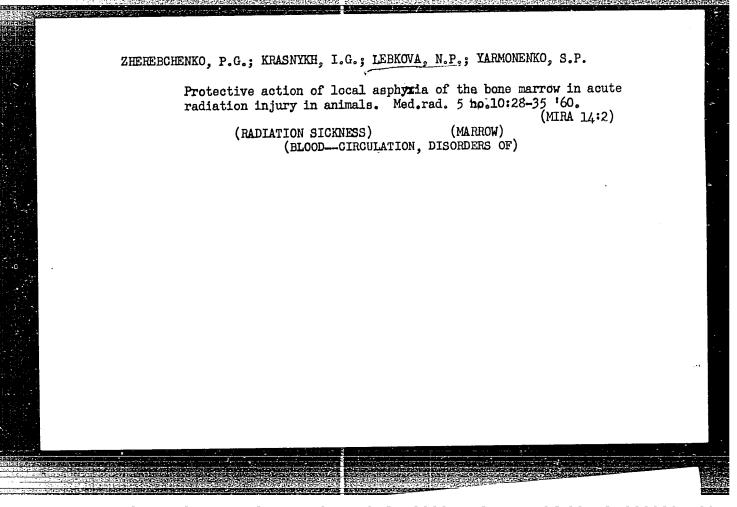
reduced oxygen concentration. The effect of low metabolism has also to be taken into account. The effect determined combines with the protecting effect of mercamine. It can be maintained that the first effect will be increased by the complex of therapeutic methods used in the treatment of radiation diseases. Mercamine hydrochloride was synthesized by F. Yu. Rachinskiy. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: July 5, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1959

Card 3/3





"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110

40478

\$/205/62/002/002/011/015 1020/1215

27,1220

Lebkova, N P and Yarmonenko, S P

AUTHORS.

The time factor in the radiation-protective effect of local asphyxia of bone morrow

TITLE:

TEXT: This is the continuation of a previous study. Adult mice weighing 18-22 g were irradiated in a special apparatus which allows automatic application of a tourniquet. A single dose of 700 r for 40 sec at a rate of PERIODICAL: 1050 r/min was applied with a PYM-3 (RUM-3) unit. The tourniquet was applied 2 and 1 min before irradiation and 10 sec after irradiation. The smallest injuries to bone marrow were observed when the tourniquet was applied 2 min before irradiation. In another experiment the mice were irradiated with a single dose of 700 r (35 r/min). The tourniquet was applied on two legs 5-10 min before irradiation. From one leg it was removed immediately after irradiat on and from the second 20 in later. Some differences in the mitotic index, chromosomal aberrations and tele hases with chromosomal bridges were observed in bone marrow following postradiation asphyxia, but these are not conclusive. A tourniquet applied for 2 hours caused degenerative changes in the bone marrow in both irradiated and non-irradiated animals. There is 1 figure 4 and tables

SUBMITTED

July 28, 1961

Card 1/1



AID Nr. 996-8 24 June

RADIOPROTECTION OF HEMATOPOIETIC ORGANS IN MICE (USSR)

Lebkova, N. P., and A. N. Shevchenko. Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 265-269. S/205/63/003/002/018/024

A study was made to determine the effect of radioprotective substances on the hematopoietic organs of irradiated animals and the possibility of using small doses of mercamine to protect animals subjected to sublethal doses. Male white mice weighing 19 to 21 g were given intraperitoneal injections of radioprotectors (2 ml) 10 min before exposure, the controls were injected with physiological saline solution, and both groups were subjected to irradiation from an PyM-3 apparatus (130 kv, 15 ma; distance, 35 cm; dosage, 39 r/min). Series I animals were irradiated with 700 r, and Series II, with 200 r. The animals of Series I were sacrificed four hours after exposure; the number of pycnoses and caryorrhexes per 3000 to 5000 morphologically unchanged cells were determined, and mean data per 1000 cells (or percent of degenerated cells) were calculated. In Series II the effect of mercamine hydrochloride on bone marrow was studied 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, and 28 hrs after exposure. In addition to degenerated cells the percent of chromosome aberrations was determined. Data on the effect of 5-methoxytryptamine, tryptamine, Card 1/3

AID Nr. 996-8 24 June

RADIOPROTECTION OF HEMATOPOIETIC ORGANS [Cont'd]

\$/205/63/003/002/018/024

mercamine, 6-methoxytryptamine, benzylamine, 0-3-indolylbutylamine and Y-3-indolypropylamine on the animals in Series I (dose, 700 r) show that 5-methoxytryptamine was the most effective protector (survival rate 69.3% against 11.5% to 12.7% in controls); less effective were tryptamine and mercamine, and still less effective 6-methoxytryptamine; 0-indolylbutylamine and Y-3-indolylpropylamine had no radioprotective effect. A combined use of mercamine with 5-methoxytryptamine produced a higher survival rate and more effective protection of the hematogenic organs than the combined use of mercamine with tryptamine. An injection of Y-methyltryptamine 1 or 2 hrs before injection of 5-methoxytryptamine inhibits the radioprotective effect of the latter on the bone marrow and survival rate of the animals. In Series II the use of mercamine hydrochloride (150 mg/kg or 75 mg/kg) showed definitely that even at low radiation doses (200 r) the optimum protective dose (150 mg/kg) of mercamine must be used since a reduced dose of the protector lowers its radioprotective properties. The

Card 2/3

AID Nr. 996-8 24 June

RADIOFROTECTION OF HEMATOPOIETIC 8/205/63/003/002/018/024

data obtained indicate that the effect of radioprotectors on hematopoietic tissue is associated with their effect on the survival rate of the irradiated animals. The morphologic changes in the cells of the hematopoietic organs animals. The morphologic changes in the cells of the hematopoietic organs can be used as a reliable index for evaluation of the protective action of can be used as a reliable index for evaluation of the protective action of chemical preparations, particularly when the animals are exposed to low [SGM] irradiation doses.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110

L 20695-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6007765

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/001/0105/0108

AUTHOR: Lebkova, N. P.

27 B

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of 5-methoxytryptamine and cystamine (separately and in combination) on the myelogram and the degeneration of cells in the hematopoietic organs of irradiated mice

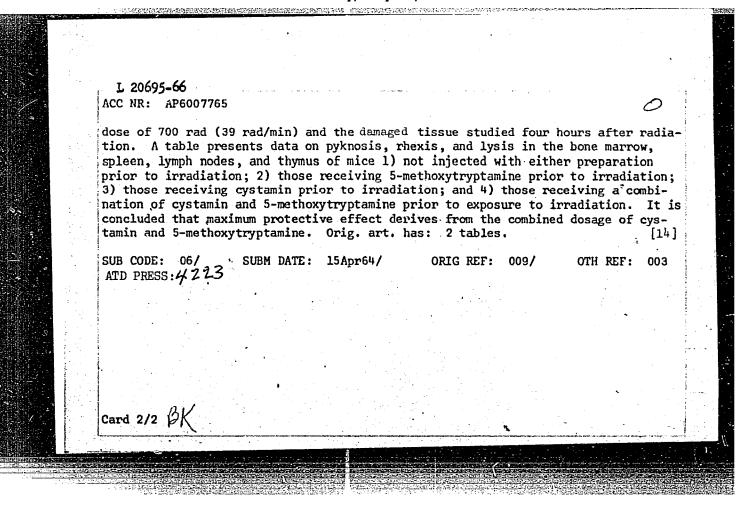
SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 105-108

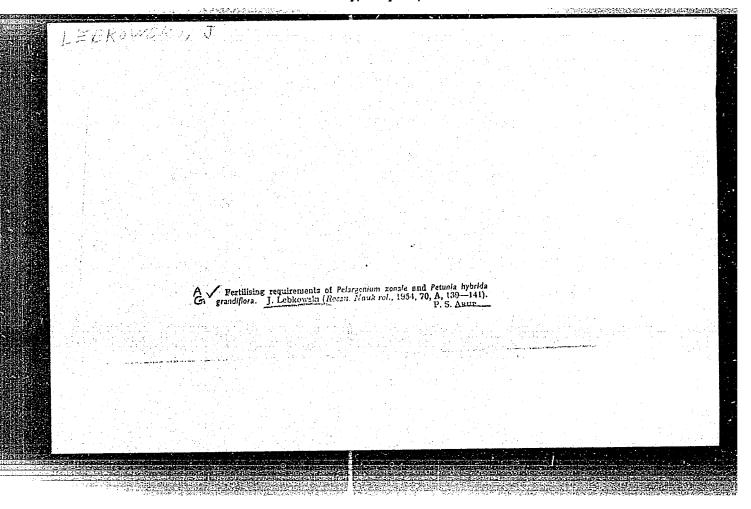
TOPIC TAGS: irradiation damage, irradiation effect, hematopoiesis

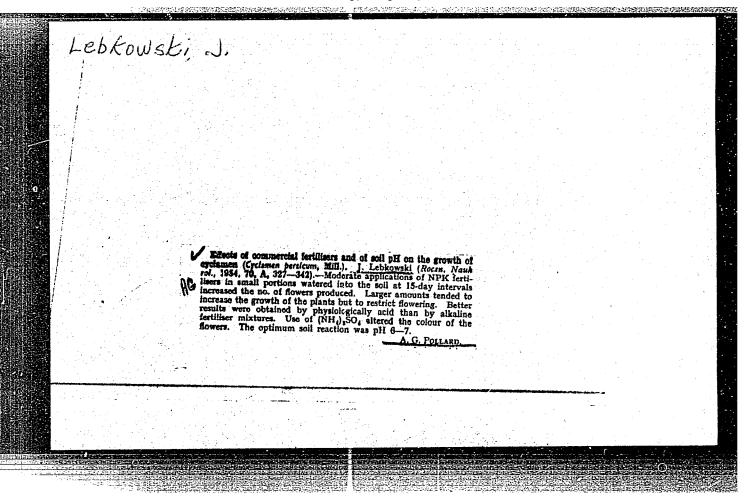
ABSTRACT: A study of the myelogram and of general cellular degeneration in the bone marrow, thymus, and lymph nodes of mice injected with cystamine and 5-methoxytryptamine (separately and in combination) prior to irradiation is described. White males weighing 19—20 g were used in the experiment. Five to 10 minutes before irradiation, a 0.2-ml solution of the hydrochloride salts of the preparations were injected intraperitoneally. The dosages were 150 mg of cystamine and 75 mg of 5-methoxytryptamine per kg of the animal's weight. The mice were irradiated with a

UDC: 628.58

Card 1/2







LEBKOWSKI, J. 3487

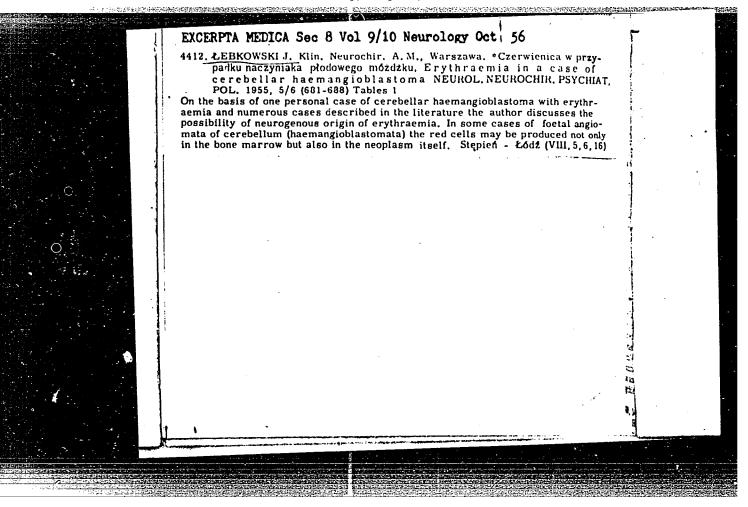
of spinal veins.

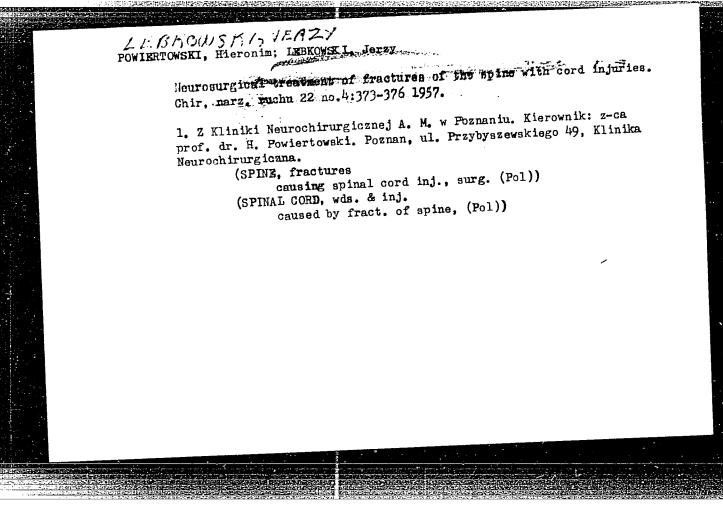
Klin. Neurochir. A.m., Warszawa. O tarcsy zastoinowej w przypadkach guzow rizenia Papilloedema in cases of tumours of the spinal cord Neurol., Neurochir. Psychiat.

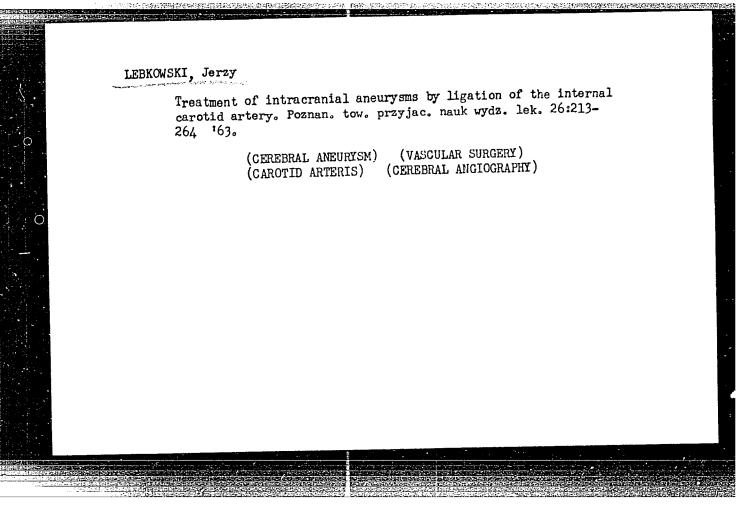
polska 1951, 1/1 (49-54)
Papilloedema was observed in a woman with neurilemmoma of the roots of the spinal
nerves pressing on the medulla at the level of the 3rd dorsal vertebra. After the removal of the neoplasm the papilloedema subsided and the patient has been completely
moval for the last 2 yr. after operation. It is considered that hydrocephalus and
well for the last 2 yr. after operation. It is considered that hydrocephalus and
consequently papilloedema of the optic nerves occurs in cases of tumours of the spinal
cord because of the closing of the spaces, where CSF is absorbed. In such cases a
cord because of the closing of the spaces, where CSF is absorbed by the meningeal sac
part of the CSF, which is, following the author, normally absorbed by the meningeal sac
part of the CSF, which is, following the author, normally absorbed by the meningeal sac
the increase of intracranial venous blood pressure is due to the pressure of the plexus

Wenda - Bydgoszcz

So: Excerpta Medica, Section VIII, Vol. 5, No. 9, September 1952







LEBKOWSKI, Jerzy; MOLSKI, Kazimierz; BIERNACKA, Danuta.

Spinal chordectomy as a procedure facilitating rehabilitation of flexion paraplegia (Preliminary communication). Chir.narzad. ruchu ortop.pol. 28 no.5:543-547 163.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurochirurgii Kliniki Neurologicznej AM w Bialymstoku (kierownik: prof. dr. Z.Kanigowski), i z Oddzialu Chirurgii Urazowej Wojewodzkiego Szpitala im. J.Sniadeckiego w Bialymstoku (ordynator: dr.med. K.Molski) oraz z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Panstwowego Szpitala w Choroszczy (ordinator: dr.med.S.Witek).

LEBL, K.

70-5-16/31

WELLERS: Yezhek, I., Koritta, I., Doctors of Technical Sciences,

Lebl, K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

On the Question of the Morphology of Spherulitic Graphite in High-strength Cast Iron (K voprosu o morfologii sharo-vidnogo grafita v vysokoprothnom chugune)

VERTODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.5, pp. 663-669 (USSR).

ASTRACT. Investigations of graphite which had separated in grey, high-strength and malleable cast irons showed that the flakes had different mutual orientations in each case. In high-strength cast iron the graphite does not separate as spheres but the form is determined by the growth of crystallites in the [10.0] direction. No signs of nuclei were found at the centres of the grains even with the best electron microscopic techniques. Hence, the "nuclei" which can often be seen in optical microscopy must be illusory. The surface layers of spherulitic graphite in specimens of iron from ferrite annealing are shown. It was established that the separate elementary platelets of graphite in carbon of malleableizing are usually 5 to 50 times greater than in grains of cast iron with spherulitic graphite and are of the order of magnitude of the floccular graphite which initially separates in grey iron.

Gardly Replicas for microscopic examination in the Czech-made Tesla

70-5-16/31 On the Question of the Morphology of Spherulitic Graphite in High-Thorath Cast Iron.

microscope (resolving power 100 A) were made as follows: specimens were polished with Swedish SIA metallographic polishing paper, then with successively finer grades of dhamond powder in glycerin on photographic paper; then they were polished for 1-3 min on polishing discs coated with velvet and covered with a water suspension of alumina from P.F. Duyardin-Tonerde Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The specimens were etched with nital for 20 sec and after washing a drop of 1% collodion in amylacetate was put on the surface. The resulting replica was floated off on hot water and had a thickness of 600-800 A. Plates are shown of floccular graphite in ferritepearlite grey iron. The remaining plates are of sections of graphite spherulites.

There are 13 plates, 2 figures, 1 table and 8 non-Slavic references.

a CULATION: Scientific Research Institute for Materials and

Technology, Prague.

WEI-TIED: December 9, 1956.

AVATLABLE: Library of Congress

mard 2/2

L 23090-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP4048317

2/0065/64/000/005/0433/0444

AUTHOR: Lobl, K. (Lebl, K.); Tuma, H. (Tuma, G.); Rysava, M. (Ryshava, M.)

TITLE: Study of the aging of Crl8Ni9Ti corrosion-resistant steel

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 5, 1964, 433-444

TOPIC TAGS: carbide precipitation, structural component, structural process, metallographic investigation, electron microscopy, optical microscopy, isothermal annealing, chromium carbide, space diagram, understabilized steel, overstabilized steel

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the precipitation of the two carbides MC and M23C6, which are the most important structural components from the point of view of intercrystalline corrosion and mechanical properties. The kinetics of the precipitation of carbides of this type were investigated in two melts containing titanium above and below the limit prescribed for the so-called stabilization of carbon. The original material was in the form of round steel bars measuring 25 and 30 mm in diemeter. The structural processes during annealing, especially the precipitation of the carbides, were investigated metallographically (by optical

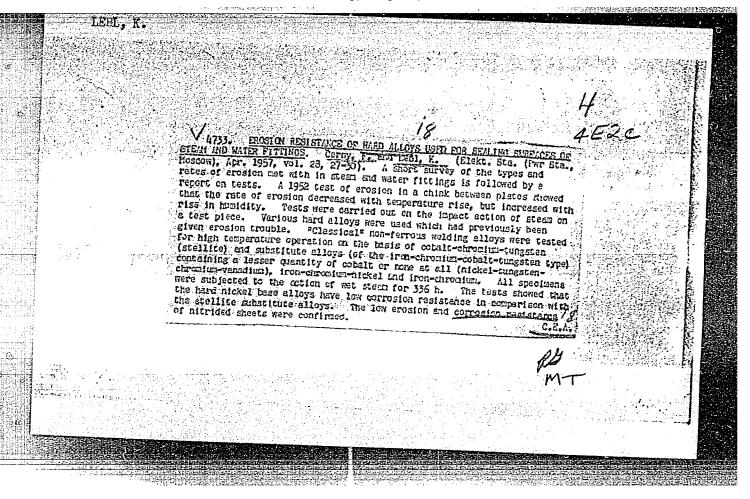
Card 1/3

L 23090-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4048317

and electron microscopy with the aid of carbon extraction pictures), and by electrolytical separation. The specimens were isothermally annealed at temperatures from 450 to 10000 over periods of from 300 to 1000 hr. The changes of mechanical properties and the number of structural components present were determined. The results may be summarized as follows: 1) at low temperatures and short annealing periods the delta ferrite remains in the structure; raising the temperature and prolonging the annealing temperature brings on the sigma phase; 2) at temperatures of maximum carbide precipitation (750 — 8000) chromium carbide precipitated in the understabilized steel in the form of bars of parallel oriented particles; in overstabilized steel the chromium carbide disappears at these temperatures because practically all of the carbon is absorbed by the titanium in the formation of Ti(C,N); 3) the space diagrams showing the precipitated quantities of the individual phases (above all of Ti(C, NO and M₂₃C₆) as a function of temperature and isothermal annealing time were plotted from the results of the isolation of the individual structural components; 4) of the mechanical properties, impact strength is particularly dependent on temperature and isothermal annealing time. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

mny ustav materialu i tech erials and Technology)	unotogie, trague (ocace	tate
ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MM	MM
other: 003	기술하는 물리 기반 등록 되는 것이다. 사고 경영하는 것이 보는 것이다. 1980년 1일 전 기반	
실명 발표 강조는 현재 및 교육도 2015년 - 1915년		
위로 발표되었다. 전기 기본	불자를 맞았다. 경기 가게 되고 말을 하는	
	erials and Technology)	ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM



LeBL,

96-1-26/31 AUTHOR: Lebl, K., Candidate of Technical Sciences and

Cerny, F., Engineer. (Prague).

TITLE: Materials Used in Czechoslovakia for Fittings for Steam at High Pressure and Temperature (Materialy, primenyayemyye

dlya armatury vysokikh parametrov v Chekhoslovatskoy

Respublike)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 84 - 87 (USSR)

The correct selection of meterial for the seating surfaces ABSTRACT: of high-pressure steam fittings is very important. Analysis of test data on 15 000 valves for steam temperatures of up to 550 °C showed that about 90% of the defects resulted from bad seating; the remaining 10% related to defects in the drive, glands, etc. Work was, therefore, undertaken to improve the alloys used for the seating surfaces. The relative merits of different kinds of alloys are discussed and an analysis of a number of alloys is given in Table 1. The results of carbide analysis of these alloys after ageing for various periods at 700 °C are given in Table 2. The changes that take place during ageing are discussed and illustrated by structural photomicrographs in Figs. 2 - 6. The choice of steel for other parts of valves is discussed and Table 3 gives the analysis of Cardl/2 several forged and cast steels for operation at high temperature.

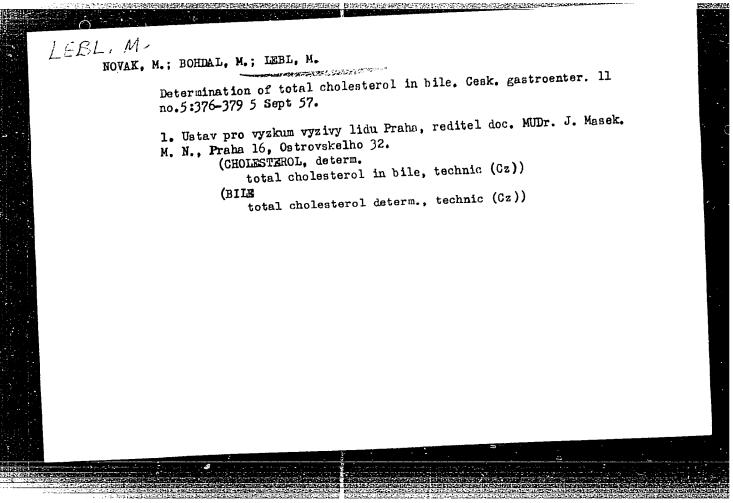
Materials Used in Czechoslovakia for Fittings for Steam at High Pressure and Temperature. 96-1-26/31

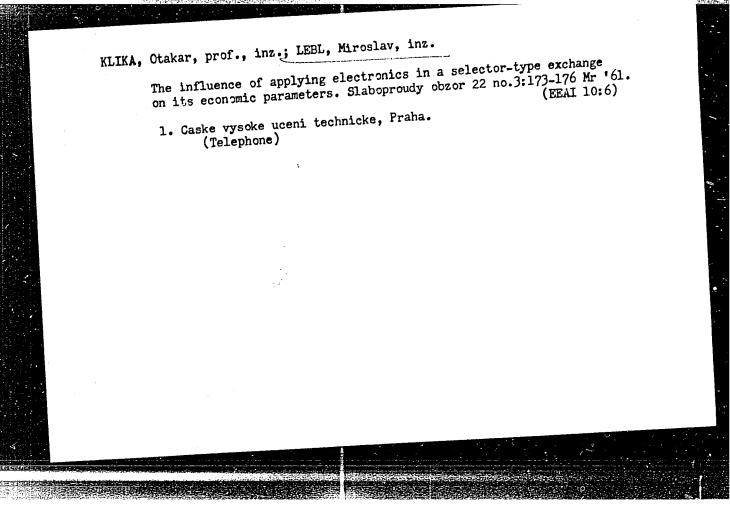
Chrome-nickel steels are being studied as well as manganese chrome steel. The results of creep tests on several of these steels are given in Fig. 7.

There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0009291100

BOHUN, A; DOLEJSI, J.: KADERKA, M.; KANTUREK, J.; KUNZLOVA, I.; LEBL, M.;

Photoluminescence and related phenomena of NaCl crystals containing Cd and Co. Acta phys Hung 14 no.2 3:246-253 162.

1. Institut fur Technische Physik der Tschechoslovakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag, CSSR. Vorgelegt von

WED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

7.6

CIA-RDP86-00513R00092911